

From: Katja Rihar Bajuk

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Subject: žrtve zaradi izpostavljenosti vročini - pojasnilo Mednarodnega urada za delo

Spoštovani,

na podlagi dogovora z zadnje seje Sveta za varnost in zdravje pri delu smo Mednarodni urad za delo zaprosili za pojasnilo podatkov, na katerih temelji objava za javnost:

"According to estimates provided to the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), 80,800 people suffered injuries at work due to heat exposure in 2020 and 67 people died as a result of working in extreme heat.

It means the EU has seen a 42% increase in heat-related workplace fatalities since 2000. The ten countries with the highest increases in heat-related fatalities at work since 2000 are: Iceland, Ireland, Denmark, Czechia, Norway, Austria, Switzerland, New Zealand, Slovenia, and Slovakia."

V nadaljevanju vas seznanjamo s prejetim odzivom:

"To assess the impact of excessive heat on occupational injuries, reported in [Ensuring safety and health at work in a changing climate](#), our methodology integrates the latest climate models, population data, labour force data from ILOSTAT, and occupational health information from ILO Global Estimates release on the 23rd World Congress on Safety and Health at Work. We analysed temperature changes using climate models, dividing the world into small approximately 55 km x 55 km grid cells. Daily maximum temperatures at a height of 2 meters were collected from 10 different climate models from the Copernicus Climate Change Service of the EU to mitigate uncertainty. Attributable fractions were calculated based on a recent systematic review and meta-analysis (Fatima et al., 2021) of 22 epidemiological studies representing almost 22 million occupational injuries which found that the overall risk of occupational injuries increased by 1% for 1°C increase in temperature above 20.9° C (95% confidence intervals 0.9%-1.1%)

For the Republic of Slovenia, it is estimated that 76,498,153 person-days of work or about 21.8% of all person days of work were exposed to excessive heat in 2000. This increased to 116,636,808 exposed person-days of work or by 2020, representing about 30.6% of all person days of work. This is an over 40% increase in exposure during the monitored two-decade period. This translate of an attributable fraction of 0.7% in 2000 to 1.4% in 2020. I.e., 1.4% we estimate that 1.4% of all fatal occupational accidents in the Republic of Slovenia are attributable to exposure to excessive heat. It should be noted that temperatures in Europe are warming at twice the rate of the global average, threatening the health of working populations across the continent. Our estimates, cited by the ETUC press release, highlight that European countries have seen the highest relative increase in fatal occupational accident rates attributable to excessive heat do to this fast regional raise in temperatures.

It is also important to note that there was a significant decrease in fatal occupational accident incidence rate (per 100'000 workers) from 3.3 in 2000 to 1.88 in 2020 in the Republic of Slovenia. These records, shared with ILOSTAT, are based on Labour Inspectorate Records for 2000 and Compensated Injuries at Work Database Institute of Public Health of Republic of Slovenia for 2020. These improvements offset some of the health burden attributable to excessive heat, however, do not keep up with the observed increase in labour force and temperatures. Combined, these findings indicating that supplementing the efficient prevention policies targeting fatal occupational injuries specific action against excessive heat at work could further improve working conditions in general and occupational safety and health in particular in the Republic of Slovenia."

Katja RIHAR BAJUK, Generalna direktorica, REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA, MINISTRSTVO ZA DELO, DRUŽINO, SOCIALNE ZADEVE IN ENAKE MOŽNOSTI